

THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

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South Carolina: Fair and somewhat warmer Wednesday; Thursday fair.

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

When'er a noble deed is wrought, When'er is spoken a noble thought, Our hearts in glad surprise, To higher levels rise.

THE KNOCKER'S PRAYER

This following is so good, and is so much like some people we know in a city not more than a thousand miles from Anderson, that it is given for what it is worth.

OUR DAILY POEM

I do not ask, I do not wish For perfect calm— That wonder peace so white and still That passeth understanding by

NO USE TO WORRY

The Intelligencer does not think that anything will be gained at this time by stirring up a great hullabaloo over the franchise matter.

The contention of the Intelligencer is simply this, that what had all the ear marks of being a valid contract was entered into a few months ago between the city of Anderson and the Southern Public Utilities Company.

For instance, one may wish to hold the view that the City Council and this company in entering into this contract are like two persons agreeing between themselves to do a certain thing, and that after one of them has done the thing agreed to do, the other refuses to do the part of the agreement called upon him to perform.

The Intelligencer does not hold any brief for the Southern Public Utilities Company, and we take the position that the energies of our people can be directed to more advantage along constructive lines, than to be led to decry and perhaps to destroy what has been done.

HOW CITIES ARE MADE

A station is a point on any railroad where there is a cinder platform on one side of the track and an elevator on the other. The inhabitants of station operates the platform twice a day and the elevator three times in the year.

"What we want now is peace." That is what the blind tigers wanted last week, and they objected very seriously to all that agitation that was stirred up.

PREVENTING RAILROAD PROGRESS

William A. Law, formerly of Spartanburg, now vice president of the First National Bank of Philadelphia and president of the American Bankers Association, addressing the Philadelphia chapter of the American Institute of Banking in Philadelphia one day last week, said:

"There is no doubt that in the past abuses crept into railroad management to the detriment of shippers and was necessary, but instead of sane regulation the Interstate Commerce Commission has attacked the entire railroad interest with a ruthless hand, with the result that railroad business throughout the country has been hampered.

"That the further prosperity of the railroads might be assured, it is necessary that the Interstate Commerce Commission should realize that a freer hand must be given to railroad officials to proceed without unnecessary restrictions and that increased rates were a vital necessity to the life of his enterprise."

Does any one know of any South Carolina investor who would care to buy \$10,000 of the stock of a new railroad company that expects to build a line in this State?

Does any holder of cotton care to exchange cotton, even at twelve cents a pound, for shares in railroad companies? Does anybody in South Carolina care to buy railroad shares on any terms?

To all these questions the answer would be negative, yet villages, towns and districts are not lacking in South Carolina that are very eager that somebody build railroads—with somebody else's money.

Before the European war ends, quantities of money will be made in the United States and some of it will seek investment in the South. The construction of new roads in the South and the improvement of roads already in existence would be of considerable benefit to Southern people.

The South is by no means so well provided with adequate railroad facilities as the Northern and Central States. The railroads of the country are and, while cotton is now priced and labor is so low-priced, too the South more than any other section would be helped by railroad extension.

But, Mr. Law says, the railroads have come to a complete standstill in the matter of constructive enterprise and that is saying that no one in this part of the country will dispute. The railroads are curtailing their expenses. Moreover, a considerable part of our people are not disposed to listen to the railroads' complaints.

ABBEVILLE HITS THE TIGER

Abbeville has taken hold of the tiger proposition, and according to newspaper reports, she is cleaning them up. This is a good work. We are glad to know that she has joined the crusade that is being waged by Anderson and other towns in the State.

We hope that this is the beginning of law enforcement that will be most heartily entered into by every town in South Carolina, and that it will be carried on until not only the blind tigers, but lawbreakers of all descriptions will see that the only thing for them to do is to toe the mark. There is no reason in the world why blind tigers should be allowed to carry on their nefarious business in any community. All that is necessary is to give them to understand that those whose duty it is to enforce the law mean business, and they will close out immediately.

"I'll show 'em, darn 'em." I've stopped the paper, yes I have. I didn't like to do it. But the editor he got too smart. And I allow he'll rue it.

I took the paper 'leven years And help him all I could, sir. But when it comes to dunnin' me I didn't think he would, sir. But that he did, and you can bet it made me hot as thunder. I says, 'I'll stop that sheet, I will. If the doggone thing goes under, I hunted up the editor And fer his cunnin' caper I paid his 'LEVEN years and quit! Yes, sir, I stopped the paper.

State Warehouse Law

Text of the Act as Just Passed by the General Assembly.

The act to regulate the storage and grading of cotton is now in effect.

John L. McLaurie, member of the state senate from Marlboro, has been elected State warehouse commissioner. The salary is \$3,000 a year, with expenses. An appropriation of \$15,000 is provided by the bill to carry out its provisions.

The commissioner is authorized to lease warehouses and to appoint clerks, officers and all necessary employees and fix the salaries. The following is the act to regulate the storage, grading and marketing of cotton:

"Whereas, owing to the war, there is a lack of ocean transportation and with the demoralization of the foreign market, where two-thirds of our crop is consumed, it is unwise to force the staple upon the market under such conditions, and

"Whereas, South Carolina will produce about 1,400,000 bales of cotton, costing about 10 cents per pound, it is necessary in order to protect the people of this state from an irreparable loss, to provide some general plan of warehousing, and to finance the crop by converting cotton into a negotiable security which will command respect in the money markets of the world:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of South Carolina, That within the police powers of the state and for the general welfare there is established, as hereinafter provided, a cotton warehouse system for the state of South Carolina. There shall be elected by the general assembly forthwith a suitable person, to be known as the state warehouse commissioner, whose salary shall be \$3,000 per annum and who shall hold office for the term of two years or until his successor is elected by the general assembly. And in case a vacancy shall occur while the general assembly is not in session, the governor shall appoint a suitable person to fill such vacancy until the next meeting of the general assembly.

"Sec. 2. That the warehouse commissioner shall accept as authoritative the standards and classifications of cotton established by the Federal government.

"Sec. 3. The commissioner shall have the power to acquire property for the warehousing of cotton by lease. Provided, No rent shall be paid until the operating expenses of such warehouse so leased have been paid from the income of the warehouse so leased and in no case shall the state be responsible for any rent except from the income of such warehouse so leased in excess of operation expenses and may settle the terms upon which private or corporate warehouses may obtain the benefit of state operation. And it shall be his special duty to foster and encourage the erection of warehouses in the various towns in the several counties for operation under the terms of this act, so as to localize the storage of cotton so far as possible.

"Provided, That the supervisor and county commissioners of Aiken, Sumter, Bamberg, Greenwood and Hampton counties, may, and, upon presentation of a petition signed by one-half of the said qualified electors, shall provide by lease, purchase, or construction warehouse facilities for at least one-third of the average cotton crop (during the past five years of their respective counties. And the said county supervisors and county commissioners are hereby authorized to use the county ordinary funds, or borrow the necessary funds as they deem most expedient. The warehouse facilities so provided may be leased by the county commissioners, on such terms as may be agreed upon between the contracting parties. Or the supervisors and county commissioners may, if they deem it more expedient, elect a warehouse manager and operate the same warehouse facilities as a county system, subject to the general warehouse law of the state, and to such of the provisions of this act as may be applicable.

"Sec. 4. The said commissioner shall also have the power to sue or be sued in the courts under the civil code of South Carolina upon the same terms as an individual or corporation, the action to be against or by him as representative of the state, and not as an individual, except in case of tort or neglect of duty, when the action shall be upon his bond. Suits may be brought in the county of Richland or in the county in which the cause of action accrued; Provided, however, That the weights, classes and grades of cotton on storage are under this act only guaranteed by the state in favor of those who loan money or buy cotton stored in warehouses; Provided, That cotton designated as 'linters' shall not be received for storage under the provisions of this act; Provided, further, That the state shall not be responsible for such fluctuations in weight as representing ordinary climatic conditions. The board, where fully satisfied as to the title to same, shall receive for storage lint cotton properly baled, with an inspection tag showing that it has been legally weighed and that a Federal or state inspector as may hereafter be provided has graded said cotton. There shall be receipts issued for such cotton under the seal and in the name of the state of South Carolina, stating location of warehouse, name of manager, the mark on said bale, weight, grade and whether long or short staple, so as to be able to deliver on surrender of receipt the identical cotton for which it was given, the receipt for which the cotton so stored to be transferable by written assignment and actual delivery and the cotton which it represents to be deliverable only on a physical representation of the receipt, which is to be marked 'Cancelled' when

the cotton is taken from the warehouse. The said receipt carries absolute title of the cotton, it being the duty of the officer accepting same for storage by inspection of the clerk's office to ascertain whether there are on file crop mortgages or liens for rent or laborers' liens, verbal or in writing, covering said cotton before he accepts same and issued a receipt; Provided, however, That in case of all cotton deposited hereunder any lien thereon shall be and take effect only as of the dates of the execution thereof, one registry laws of the state to the contrary notwithstanding. It shall be the duty of the clerk of court or register for conveyances of the respective counties to furnish without charge from his records a certificate as to any liens and mortgages, upon request of the warehouse commissioner or officer under him charged with responsibility under this act.

"Sec. 5. The grades, weights and identification marks provided for in section 4 shall be evidenced by tags affixed to the bale of cotton, and shall also be branded on the bagging with a stencil and ink, which tags shall be so designed that the brand 'South Carolina' will be unmistakable, the palmetto tree, with a bale of cotton lying at the roots and the shield of the state on either side.

"Sec. 6. The commissioner in settling the terms upon which cotton stored in local warehouses may be taken over, shall not operate any warehouse which does not pay expenses, it being the declared purpose of this act to be self-sustaining and to operate at cost without profit to the state.

"Sec. 7. The state warehouse board shall make an annual report to the general assembly setting forth, viz., 'A'—Number and location of each warehouse where cotton has been received for storage by the state. 'B'—Cotton on storage and that delivered on presentation of receipts 'C'—Monies received and disbursed.

"Sec. 8. The commissioner shall have the power to appoint clerks, officers and all necessary employees to carry out the provisions of this act and fix the salaries of the same. He shall, to safeguard the interests of the state, require bond from such officers, clerks or employees for the faithful performance of their duties. He shall prescribe rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the intent and spirit of this act, to carry same into effect.

"Sec. 9. The person elected under the first section of this act shall give a bond to the state of South Carolina in the sum of \$50,000 to guarantee the faithful performance of his duties, the expense of said bond to be paid by this state, to be approved as other bonds for state officers.

"Sec. 10. The warehouse receipt books shall be designed by the commissioner and furnished the managers of each warehouse. Receipts must be numbered and the warehouse receiving such books must account for each receipt. The receipts in such book may have the lithographed or engraved signature of the state warehouse commissioner, but the same shall be signed with pen and ink by the manager of the local warehouse.

"Sec. 11. The manager of any warehouse or any agent, employe or servant, who issues or aids in issuing a receipt for cotton, knowing that such cotton has not been actually placed in the warehouse under the control of the manager thereof, shall be punished for each offense by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for a period of five years or by a fine of not exceeding \$5,000.

"Sec. 12. Any manager, employe or servant who shall issue or aid in issuing a duplicate or additional receipt for cotton, knowing that the former receipt or any part thereof is outstanding, shall be punished as in the laws of this state provided for forgery; Provided, The party applying for a duplicate upon the representation that the original has been lost or destroyed give to the state warehouse commissioner an indemnifying bond in an amount to fully cover any amount of loss or litigation that might result from the issuance of the same.

"Sec. 13. Any manager, employe, agent or servant who shall under this act without the production of the receipt therefor or who fails to mark such receipt 'Cancelled' on the delivery of the cotton shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment for more than five years or by both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

"Sec. 14. Any person who shall deposit or attempt to deposit cotton upon which a lien or mortgage exists, without notifying the manager of the warehouse, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not more than one year and a fine of not more than \$1,000.

"Sec. 15. If any particular section of this act shall be held unconstitutional, such holding shall not invalidate any other portion thereof.

"Sec. 16. It is hereby declared that no debt or other liability shall be created against the state by reason of the lease or operation of the warehouse system, created by this act, except as by this act provided. The warehouse commissioner being specifically forbidden to lease or take over any warehouse where the revenue derived from same is not sufficient to pay the expenses of operation.

"Sec. 17. The commissioner shall insure and keep insured for its full value upon the best terms obtained by individual or blanket policy, all cotton on storage. In case of loss he shall collect the insurance due and pay the same, valuably to those lawfully entitled. The insurance policies to be in the name of the state and the premium collected from the owner of

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the cotton, the state to have a lien on the cotton for insurance and storage charges, the same as other public warehouses in the state.

"Sec. 18. To put this act into immediate effect, the sum of \$15,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated to be subject to the order of the state warehouse commissioner. To be paid out on a warrant drawn by the comptroller general accompanied by an itemized statement from the commissioner, showing for what and to whom the said money is to be paid.

"Sec. 19. The warehouse commissioner, when away from home in the discharge of his duties, shall be paid his actual expenses, for which there shall be filed an itemized account, to accompany the warrant from the comptroller general on the state treasurer.

"Sec. 20. The money appropriated by this act, and all sums collected under it, shall be held in the state treasury as a separate fund for the purposes of this act.

"Sec. 21. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

"Sec. 22. That this act shall take effect immediately upon approval of the governor."

But Few Can Stand It. HELENA, Mont., Nov. 10.—Advocates of equal suffrage must wait a long time before they learn the fate of their cause in the Montana election last Tuesday. The official canvass will not be begun until the first Monday in December, and meanwhile the ballot boxes sealed in a dozen counties without a tally on the suffrage vote must remain unopened.

One of the best known insurance agents in Anderson has sent out all representatives of his company in this State, a very interesting letter dealing with business conditions in the State, as affected by the war, and advising that agents of the class most helped or hurt by the war. In his letter the general agent here says: "Doubtless it has been your observation, as stated in the bulletin, 'The number seriously affected by the war is far smaller than the majority of the people think' and a careful study of conditions will show that a large percentage of the citizens of our State, are just as well prepared, or better, to take insurance than they were before."

With the letter is enclosed a list of prospects, numbered 1, 2 and 3. Those being benefited by the war marked 1, those unaffected are marked 2 and the ones adversely affected are marked 3. So far as is known the list is correct except it says that newspaper editors are helped by the war, whereas as no newspaper in the United States is being benefited. Instead they are all losing money.

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